POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NOMINATIONS IN ST. LOUIS-SPEECH

OF F. P. BLAIR, JR. udence of The N. Y. Tribune

St. Louis, May 23, 1860, A Republican ratification meeting was held in this city last evening, and, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was the largest and most spirited political assemblage we have had for many years. At a reasonable estimate, there were eight to ten thousand on the ground, attracted not by the sounds of martial music, but by the interest of the occasion. Frank P. Blair, jr., was the chief speaker, and was received, as he always is by the masses of the people, with exuberant manifestations of favor. He alluded in appropriate terms to the common disappointment of Missouri at the failure to nominate their candidate the Hon. Edward Bates, but avowed a cheer ul submission to the action of the majority. He passed a warm and elequest paregyric on " Honest Old Abe," as the man of quent paregyric on "Honest Old Abe," as the man of the people, "honest, faithful, and capable," and was sustained by enthusiastic responses from the andience. He declared that he hoped to have a candidate from a Slave State, to strengthen the cause of free labor, and hasten the downfall of Slavery here; that, although outsiders had no right to interfere with Slavery in this Stace, yet me one would question the right of her own citizens to wage war against it, and it was a contest never to be ended until the curse of Slavery was removed from the State. He noticed the fact that the Pro-Slavery power of the State had disfranchised half of the citizens of St. Louis, by so districting the State that two votes in the city were only equal to one in the interior counties; but he thanked God, freedom of speech was counties; but he thanked God, freedom of speech was yet left and preserved; and, though in other Slave States the gibbet or the chain awaited those who dared

States he givest of the chain awanted most was not to speak of the blessings of Freedom, there was no fetter for the tongues of freemen here.

This was certainly an unusual tone and sentiment to be heard in a Slave State, but it met a hearty welcome be neard in a Slave State, but it met a hearty welcome and approval from the thousands who surrounded him.

Mr. Biair is a bold and fearless man, and has the calm self-reliance which inspires confidence and respect, and indicates the formidable leader of a party.

A squad of Douglas men attempted some interruptions and occassionally questioned the peaker, but they invariably got a "Roland for an Oliver," and soon tires of it.

tired of it.

On the whole, considering the popularity of Mr. Bates in St. Louis, and the general disappointment, the meeting as a demonstration for the Republican ticket was highly successful, and I should not wonder if the name of Lincoln should prove a tower of strength to the Republican party through the State. Of one thing you may be sure, the political tempest of 1840 was tame and insepid in comparison with that which will sweep over the North-Western States this Fall. Mr. Lincoln to the neothe's man, and he is the representative, not so is the people's man, and he is the representative, not s much of a political party, or of abstract political prine much of a political party, or of abstract political princi-ples, as he is of the great heart of the people, and the great heart of the people beats responsive to his own.

LINCOLN AS HE IS.

LINCOLN AS HE IS.

From The Chicago Press and Tribune.

Ten thousand inquiries will be made as to the looks, the habits, tastes, and other characteristics of Honest Old Abe. We anticipate a few of them.

Mr. Lincoln stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry; his arms are long, but not unreasonably so for a person of his hight; his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body. In walking, his guit though tirm is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined for ward and his hands clasped behind his back. In matters of dress, he is by no means precise. Always clean, he is never fashionable; he is careless but not slovenly. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and, at the same time, simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never ner he is remarkably cordial, and, at the same time, simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never claborate and oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer sinle of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark gray eyes are highted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heavier metal of which full-grown women love, but the heavier metal of which full-grown men and Presidents are made. His hair is black, and, though thin, is wiry. His head sits well on his shoul-ders, but they and that it defies description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than Webster; but it is unlike

resembles that of Clay than Webster; but it is unlike either. It is very large and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A sightly Koman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-heaten, complete the description.

In his personal habits, Mr. Lincoln is as simple as a child. He loves a good dinner, and cats with the appearance which goes with a great brain; but his food is plain and nutritions. He never drinks intoxicating liquors of any sort, not even a glass of wine. He is not addicted to tobacco m any of its shapes. He never was accused of a licentious act in all his life. He never uses profane language. He never gambles; we doubt if he ever indulges in any games of chance. He is particularly cautious about incurring pecuniary obligations for any purpose whatever; and, in debt, he is never content until the score is discharged. We presume he owes no man a dollar. He never speculates. The rage for the sudden acquisition of wealth never took hold of him. His gains from his profession have been mederate, but sufficient for his purposes. While took hold of him. His gains from his profession may been mederate, but sufficient for his purposes. While others have dreamed of gold, he has been in pursuit of him [laughter]; and it was no difficult matter for any man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest are sight of that honest and intellectual man to catch a sight of that honest are sight of the sight o of being generous but exact, and, above all, religio honest. He would be a bold man who would say Abraham Lincoln ever wronged any one out of a cent or ever spent a dollar that he had not honestly earned. His struggles in early life have made him careful of money, but his generosity with his own is proverbial.

He is a regular attendant upon religious worship, and
though not a communicant, is a pew-holder and liberal
supporter of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, to which ars. Lincoln belongs. He is a scrapulous tell of the truth—too exact in his notions to suit the atmo-phere of Washington as it now is. His enemies m say that he tells Black-Republican lies; but no m ever charged that, in a professional capacity, or as a chizen dealing with his neighbors, he would depart from the Scriptural command. At home he lives like a gentleman of modest means and simple tastes. A good sized house of wood, simply but tastefully furnished, surrounded by trees and flowers, is his own, and there he lives, at peace with himself, the idol of his family, and for his honesty, ability, and patriotism, the admira tion of his countrymen.

If Mr. Lincoln is elected President he will carry but

Ritle that is ornamental to the White House. The country must accept his sincerity, his ability, and his honesty in the mold in which they are cast. He will de to make as polite a bow as Frank Pierce but he will not commence anew the agitation of the Slavery question by recommending to Congress any Kansas-Nebraska bills. He may not preside at the Presidential dinners with the case and grace which distinguish the "wenerable public functionary," Mr. Bu chanan; but he will not create the necessity for Committee and the disgraceful revolution Cornelius Wendell. He will take so the Presidential chair just the qualities which the country now demands to save it from impending destruction—ability that no man can question, framees that nothing can overbear, honesty that never has been impeached, and patriotism that never despairs

VERMONT AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Sin: In his letter from Anburn, which appeared in The Times of yesterday, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond among many other very foolish things in reference to the causes which led to the defeat of Gov. Seward at

Chicago, says: Chicago, says:

"Vermont, whose delegates would have been peremptorily instructed to vote for Seward, if there had been the slightest approhension on the part of their constitutents that they could do otherwise, was the first to catch the coatagions impulse; and throughout the second ballot the efforts of other States to resist the current which deluged the Convention from without, were but partially successful."

I simply wish to say that in the sentence above quoted, Mr. Raymond betrays a total ignorance of public sentiment in Vermont on this subject. Although Gov. Seward has no warmer friends any where than in Verment, yet there has for a long time been a strong feeling prevalent that it would be unwise to press his non-ination at Chicago, for the simple reason that it would be unxofe. The delegates from that State went to Chicago. to Chicago intrameled by instructions, and free to vote

to Chicago instrained by instructions, and free to vote, and prepared to vote, for the man who, in their opinion, could poil the largest vote in the doubtful States.

This was well understood to be the rentiment of the different Conventions by which they were selected; hence they were not instructed.

When Mr. Raymond charges the whole delegation

of a State like Vermont with being the tondys of Mr. Greeley, or of any other can, he perpetrates a wan tive, he received his education, and should therefore treat them with decent respect.

A Vernonter.

A Vernonter.

THAT CHICAGO MOB.

Siz: Passing over the Great Western Railway of Canada, on Friday last, en route from Chicago to Boston, in the entertaining company of Ensign H. Kellogg, Lemuel Hooper, and Wm. Claffin, of Massa-

chusetts, and Benjamin T. Eames of Rhode Island (all delegates to the National Republican Convention), we encountered the letter of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, dated Auburn, May 22, 1860, wherein various matters, political and personal, are treated in the well-known style of the ex-Lientenant-Governor. Now, I wish to have recorded in The TRIBUSE the fact that these properties of the style of the s style of the ex-Lieutenan-tobave recorded in The Terrevse the fact that these
g-ulemen delegates expressed the utmost indignation,
not unmixed with appropriate contempt, at the idea
sought to be impressed by Mr. Raymond, that they and
their collengues, after four days of the most anxions
consultation—four days spent in the very anguish
of doubt and fear—went into the Wigwam to
have their opinions howled away from them
by a congregation of outsiders—by that "Chicago mob," as I heard a prominent New-York
delegate term it. So far as the mob power went, my
very clear recollection tells me that the New-Yorkers
had fifteen handred throats in their service from their
own Sizte, and large nambers from Michigan, Wissopulation of Chicago, one half of whom were clearly

population of Chicago, one half of whom were clearly interested in Mr. Seward's success. It seems to be agreed on all hands that the final Lincoln roar outdid all the Seward shouting; but it is equally agreed that the Seward men raised the first shout, and thereby challenged the friends of other candidates to favor their own lungs as opportunities presented themselves. Perhaps this is a snadl matter. Perhaps Mr. Raymond's insignation that four hundred and sixty-six delegates, representing some millions of constituents, went into the Wigwam to have their deliberate convictions blown to the winds on the breath of a difference tions blown to the winds on the breath of a different between the Lincoln and Seward shouts, is not calcubetween the Lincoln and Seward shouts, is not calculated to impress the public mind in any considerable degree. I will only add a remark made by Mr. Claffin in this connection, which was unanimously assented to by the other delegates in our company, to wit, that "the result would have been the same if the Convention had been held in Portland or San Francisco." AN OUTSIDER WHO SAW IT ALL. Albany, May 26, 1850.

-In a speech at a Republican ratification meeting at Harrisburg, on Friday evening, Senator Cameron, while declaring that he had hoped for the nomination of Mr. Seward, described Mr. Lincoln as "a candidate less known in public life, perhaps, but who, on all occasions, when demands have been made upon his zeal and patriotism, has borne himself aravely and honorably. In regard to the great interests of Pennsylvania, the subject of pro ection to labor, his record is clear, emphatic, and beyond suspicion. He will require no indorsement to convince the people of Pennsylvania that their interests will be perfectly secure in his bands. Himself a laborer in early life, he has s ruggled with adversity until be has reached the proud position he now occupies, by the single aid of a strong purpose seconded by an unyielding will; and it is not in the hearts of Pennsylvanians to doubt such a man. The laboring men of this slare ever cont of the ballotbox when they arise in the majesty of their strength. Let them go to the election next Autumn, and, whole they are securing their own interests, let them elevate to the highest place in their election gift, Abraham Lincoln, a workingman like themselves."

-Under the title of "Destroy his Fangs," The Detroit Daily Tribune, a Republican journal of Michi-

Detroit Daily Tribune, a Republican journal of Michigan, thus discourses:

"If ever any man deserved the condemnation and abandonment of those who nourished him into life, and thus gave him position and influence, in our opinion that man is Horace Greeley of Par New-York Tribuse. His base, ungrateful desertion of Mr. Seward and his friends—his mean and contemptible resorts, before and at the Chicago Convention, to defeat the nomination of Mr. Seward and his friends, deserves the execration of every true Republican who regards the execration of every true Republican who regards the property of the pr

-The Missouri Democrat, the ablest and most devoted advocate of the nomination of Judge Bates at Chicago, comes manfully up to the support of Lincoln and Hamlin. It says:
"We confess that we were not so purely unselfish

as to rejoice at our own defeat in the person of Judge
Bates; but as we do not carry our hearts in our sleeves
for every daw to peck at, we keep our feelings to ourselves. But our great desire now is the election of
Abraham Lincoln and Hamiltal Hamilin, and our great
duty to labor for their election. We are Abraham Lincoln and Hammal Transin, and our gradiny to labor for their election. We are identified with a united and powerful party, whose platform is a declaration of the noblest political principles ever enunciated, whose lofty standard is emblazoned with the glorious mottoes, Freedom, Union, zoned with the glorious mottoes, Freedem, Union, States Rights. The enemy, on the contrary, are di-vided, discordant, and belligerent. The irrepressible conflict rages in their ranks. Demoralized and an-archical as they are, their overthrow is inevitable. In a few months the world shall cease to witness the strange spectacle of the best form of government that has ever existed, prostituted to the basest ends, and employing for the accomplishment of these ends the

-Mr. Andrew of Boston, who went to Springfield III in his capacity of Chairman of the Massachusetts delegatien to Chicago, thus describes the impression pro-

face; for he stood, like Saul among his veterians, head and shoulders above every man. [Cheers.] I tell you, fellow-citizens, that a man six feet and four inches high, is to be found seldom anywhere off of a prairie. high, is to be found seldom anywhere off of a prairie,
It is a way they have of looking up and peeking over,
for they are always aspiring to look beyond the horizon. Do you ask what sort of a man is Abrham Lincoin? I suppose no man here asks that question who
has read his speeches—one of the leading men of the
West—as a counselor and barrister standing first
among all his peers—as a citizen, admired and lovee
and revered for all the virtues that become and adora
the man. He has a countemnee which bespeaks the
benignity and beauty of a noble soul. My eyes were
never visited with a vision of a human face in which never visited with a vision of a human face in which more transparent honesty and more benignant kind ness were combined with more of the intellect and firmner which belong to masculine humanity. [Applaare.] would trust my case with the honesty and with the in Lincoln as a lawyer; and I would trust my country's cause in his care, as its chief magistrate, while the wind blows and the water runs."

-In his brilliant speech at the ratification meeting in Fancuil Hall on Thursday last, Mr. John A. Andrew of Boston paid the following tribute to Judge Bates and some of his supporters in the Chicago Convention:

• Secondly, there was Edward Bates of Missouri (cheers) a gentleman of blumeless life, of distinguished ability, whose public and private career, in a slave-holding community, had made him illustrious as a holding community, had made him illustrons as a hearty devotee of conservative, yet thorough, firm, de-eided and true opposition to Slavery. [Applacse.] There were those who, in admiration of the circum-stances of his career, the services and talents of the han—and they were neither few in numbers nor small in the stature either of their intellect or their influence m the stature either of their interact or their influence—desired to present him to the people of the country, as the standard-bearer of the campaign, with the idea resting firmly upon their minds, and grounded upon many solid facts and arguments, that he would be enabled to collect a large, a very large vote from the suffrages of the people in the Slaveholding States, and even be able to carry the Electoral College of Missouri. Edward Bates was the candidate of those whose first idea, in this campaign, was to intensife the nationalism of the Republican porty. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, he received the hearty and able support of Mr. Greeley of The Thirevel. [Fresh cheers.] And his supporters were led by that most powerful and most sagacious statesman, that wonderful old man, the Richelieu of the Administration of General Jackson—Francis B.

Blair of Maryland, [Cheers.]' - The Louisville Courier is now confident that Mr. Guthrie will be nominated at Baltimore. In fact he night to have been nominated at Charleston:

"The intrigues of interested parties, the plots of des-perate political gamblers, even the hopes and aspira-tions of other wise and good and true men, did not prevent him from receiving a larger vote than any other candidate before the Convention at Charleston, with one exception; and but for the adjournment to Balti-more, his nomination would have long since scaled the ate of sectionalism and graddened the hearts of the riends of the Constitution in all parts of the country."

-The Stimme des Volkes, a radical German journal ublished at Chicago, accepts, though it does not approve, the Republican National ticket. We quote: "As for the nomination, Mr. Lineoln is not our choice—he is the choice of the conservative wing of the Republican Convention. But nothing now remains to as but the choice between a conservative Republican candidate, and the candidate of the reactionary Demo-eracy; between a party which seeks an understanding with the South, and another which preaches abmission to the South; and as we choose the least of two evils we prefer, in the present emergency, to help the con-servative-Republican element into power, rather than to aid in keeping in longer possession of the same, the corrupt and rotten Democracy.

-Of the enthusiastic ratification meeting at Boston

on Thursday evening, The Atlas and Bee says:

the nominations made at Chicago, and it was the greatest ever held in that Hall at the opening of a catapaign. Seldom in the closing days of any canvass has that old Hall been marked oy a grauder assemblage catapaign. Seldom in the closing days of any carviss has that old Hall been marked by a grander assembling of its citizens, or have its arches echoed to nobler words of patriotism and eloquence. Never have its walls trembled beneath grander volumes of hazzas than when last night Boston bailed the names of Lincoln and Hamiin. No sketch can portray the enthusiasm which animated the assembled thousands, breaking out in repeated rounds within the Hall, and echoed back by the multitude outside. To those who are contacting conscientiously for principles the meeting was most gratifying and hope-inspiring, and to those who speculate upon the probabilities of success, it must have appeared an pricious in the highest degree."

—The Boston Dunly Advertiser ways of the same

-The Boston Dully Advertiser cays of the same

meeting:
"Gloriously has the campaign opened! Fancuil "Gloriously has the campaign opened? Fallean Hall never rocked under the feet of a larger, a more unanimous, natrictic and cuthusiastic audience, than filled its walls to overflowing last evening. The cathusiasm that was kindled, will spread throughout the country, and bear Liucoln and Hamilia in triumph to the goal. It would be impossible to describe the electrical sympathy that existed between the speakers and the audience, and the "irrepressible" enthusiasm of the multitude. Among those who took thusiasm of the multitude. Among those who took part in the necting were some of our most honored cirizens, who have hitherto kept aloof from the Republican party, but whom a love of country has called again into action, and who find that the only truly live, consistent, well-defined, political organization, is the Republican party. We welcome these men into our ranks, to share with us the labors of the campaign and the glory of the victory.

-A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at Haverhill, Mass , on Thursday evening, to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Numerous addresses were made, a band of music was in attendance, and every one was in the highest spirits.

A correspondent writes:

"The best sprit prevails in reference to the nominations with all, especially with the conservative element; and it now looks as though the "latent vote" of Massaand it now looks as though the "latent vote" of Massa-chusetts would be brought out in support of the Re-publican ticket, if not needed, as an agreeable pastime to those who have for a long time refrained from the exercise of the right of suffrage. The conservative and the 'Quakers' will be brought out this year, sure."

-The New-Orleans Bee says of the Republican

neminations: neminations:

"We predicted long ago the defeat of Seward in the Chicago Convention. We saw that he was opposed by two redoubtable antagonists—first, the conservative elements of his party; and next, the power and influence of the West. The former combatted his chims because his candidature would frighten of all who were not fully committed to the ultra dectrines of the party. The latter considered that he was decidedly weak in the West, and could not carry any of the doubtful States. The two influences combined proved sufficient to effect his overthrow. But the Chicago sufficient to effect his overthrow. But the Chicago Convention did not complete its work when it climinated Seward. The subsequent nomination of Lincoln was a master stroke of political craft. Mr. Lincoln belongs to the moderate wing of the Republicans. He was formerly a Whig member of Congress, and then but slightly tinctured with Anti-Shavery notions. On the discolution of the Whig party, he joined the rabks of the Republicans, and took a prominent position in that party. He rendered himself particularly conspicuous by the zeal and ability he displayed in the canvass last year for United States Senator from Illinois, when he and Douglas traveled throughout the State, addressing the people alternately. Although Douglas triumphed, he had confessedly in Lincoln a foeman worthy of his steel, and ever since that memorable strungile the Republican sheets of the West and North-West have placed Lincoln on the list of aspirants for the Chicago nomination. He is a man of agreeable manners, a ready and forcible speaker, self-made and self tanght, and personally popular among the hardy sons of the West."

— The New-Haven Register, in common with other

-The New-Haven Register, in common with other Democratic papers, gives circulation to the infamous mutilation and misrepresentation by which Mr. Lincoln is made to say that he meant to "throw missile into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions." Upon this The Palladium thus clearly

Who has been guilty of the contemptible rascality "Who has been guilty of the contemptible rascality of making the garbled quotations found in The Register of last night? Who was mean enough and base enough to cut off the words 'Judge Douglas said that,' leaving what Douglas said to stand as Mr. Lincoln's avowal? Who did it? Did you, Messrs. Editors of The Register? Because, if you did, you are simply lears! If you do not deserve that name, you will retract what you have said, and publish the entire quotation from Mr. Lincoln's speech. We demand it of you as honest men!"

-A correspondent in Montgomery County, Pa.,

writes thus:
"The names of Lincoln and Hamlin met with the warmest reception in this vicinity. Lincoln's Whig pro-clivities endear him to the hearts of many who energial and expound the principles so eloquently and forcibly expounded by their idol, Harry Clay. Cameron could in no event have received the support that will be given Lincoln. Hamlin we have seen and heard. I remember hearing a member of the bar at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County, say that Mr. Hamlin's speech there during the last Presidential campaign, was decidedly the most cloquent and logical that had been delivered well filled list of voters who deposited their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin,'

-The N. O. Crescent says of the Chicago nomi-

"The platform adopted by the Republican Convent'on at Chicago was, comparatively, so moderate in its character, that we predicted the defent of Seward as character, that we predicted the detect of Sevardas, the nominee, and the selection of some one less radical in his notions, like Bates, Cameron, or Lincoln. The same number of *The Crescent* which contained our prediction recorded also its verification, and announced that the Convention had chosen as the standard bearer that the Convention and chosen as the standard-bearer
of the party the Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Himois,
Lincoln is chiefly known to the country by his participation in the great contest in Illinois two years ago,
wherein he and Doughts were competitors for a sent in
the United States Senate. It will be recollected that an active canvass of the whole State was made by the two candidates, both of them speaking at every frominent point, and 'tackling' each other upon the stump after the fashion that prevails in the South. When the moke of the battle cleared off, it was found that Dong his was successful, though by but a slim majority. It was conceded, we believe, on all sides, that Lincoln conducted the canvass with distinguished ability, and that no other man in the State was so capable as him-relf of encountering the intellectual 'giant' of the North-West. We regard this nomination as perhaps the strongest one the Republican party could have made. In this view of the case, it becomes more than ever the imperative duty of conservative men, of all parties and all sections, to combine together for its final overthrow and destruction." that no other man in the State was so capable as his self of encountering the intellectual 'giant' of t

- The Chicago Journal says: "We have Mr. Lincoln's authority for saying that his name is Abraham.

-One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in that town took place on Wednesday even ing, at Lawrence, Mass., when the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin were ratified. The City Hall was crowded to overflowing. A number of speeches were made, including one from the Hon, Someon Brown, formerly the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusets. Lawrence was the banner town of the Know-Nothings, but it will give a larger vote for the Republican randidates than was ever cast for Native Americanism.

- In his admirable speech at the recent ratification meeting at St. Louis, Frank Blair drew the following picture of the political effect of Slavery:

"The first and most palpable result is that the slave "The first and most pulpable result is that the slave-owners hate the non-slaveholders [Cries of 'That's so], and are every day attempting to disfranchise them. Look at your own great City of St. Louis. What is the number of Representatives you send to the State Legislature. The population of the City and County of St. Louis entitles her to twenty-four Repre-sentatives, while the number, under the Constitution of Missouri, is but twelve. Why is this? why is it that it takes two white men in this county to equal one white man in another county? They who framed that State Constitution did it to suit the slave oliganchy, and while man in another county? They was trained one State Constitution did it to suit the slave oligarchy, and not with a view of giving to the dense masses of free-men a voice in the government of affairs. In other Slave States, where the slave oligarchy is stronger Slave States, where the slave oligarchy is stronger than we have permitted it to become here, it is even worse. In the City of Baltimore, a city that contains one-half of the entire white population of Maryland, they are allowed but one Senator and ten Representatives, instead of seventy-five, to which they are entitled. It requires seven or eight white men in the City of Baltimore to equal one white man outside of it. In Virginia it takes 40,000 in one place to equal 10,000 on the eastern shore of that State in the Legislatuff. It is always so wherever you find an oligarchy, such that under which Missouri now groans, but from as that under which Missouri now groans, but which she is ultimately destined to free herself. freemen of our State must look well to their If the existence of 100,000 shaves is sent. existence of 100,000 slaves is sufficient to deprive 100,000 free people of their constitutional rights, what, may I ask, will be the next step in the great drama? May we not ask, with a great degree of candor, whith-

that the example of Mexico will be followed, and that the easlaving of white men will be resorted to?"

In Syracuse, on Thursday evening, the German Republicans held a Lincoln meeting, which was very largely attended. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. One of the chief speakers reviewed the action of the Chicago Convention, and congratulated his German fellow citizens upon the incorporation of the fourteenth section into the admirable exposition of Republican principles adopted by that body. He gave brief sketches of the lives and characters of the Republican candidates, pronouncing them entirely worshy of acceptance principles for the success of which the Germans are presented, none of which were important. The report as representative men, and as exponents of the great now prepared to give their best exertions. He also remir ded his heavers of the difference in the treatment of German electors by the two great parties; with the Democrats, their only use is in the voting capacity; with the Republicans, they are called into council, and awarded the position due them.

-The New-Hampshire Statesman, published at Concord, says that both Lincoln and Hamlin have addressed the people of that city and its vicinity. It fur-

ther says: "It was often remarked that two more powerful speeches were rarely if ever delivered here. Both were productions addressed to the understandings of men, and both left a permanent and salutary impression. The address of Mr. Lincoln, just preceding the last election, was irresistible in logical force and power, and it was no marvel to those who heard it that the author had acquired such reputation throughout the Grent West as an able, indomitable, and intrepid defender of the Republican cause. Before it was even drean ed that Lincoln and Ramlin would be the nominees of the National Republican Convention, they had here been set down as men whose power before popular assemblies could neither be resisted nor disputed." It was often remarked that two more powerful

-The rumor gains strength that Mr. Everett will decline the National Union nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Probably something definite in the matter will be known in a few days.

-Of Mr. Lincoln's New-York address, The Toledo

—Of Mr. Lincoln's New-York address, The Toledo Blade says:

"We publish to-day the first half of the great speech of the lien. Abraham Lincoln, delivered in New-York last Winter. It is mainly a viadication of the Republican doctrines on the subject of Slavery, and as such is the most complete and successful effort ever made, and one to which every Republican can proudly point, as at the same time an exposition of his candidate's principles and a demonstration of his ability as a statesman. Let any man calmly and deliberately read this speech, and then say, if he can, either that the Republicans are wrong in their political faith and policy, or that Abraham Lincoln is not fitted to administer the Government the principles of which he so ably explains."

-Every Opposition paper in Indiana supports Lincoln, including eight or ten which supported Fillmore in 1856.

-In a leader on the Chicago nominations, The N.O. Bec says that "in thus acting, Black Republicanism has evinced base ingratitude, but crafty and prudent policy. It has treated its founder most vilety, but it has added materially to its own prospects of success."

-The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn are wide awake, preparing for a vigorous campaign. A large meeting was held on Friday evening to hear the report of the committee on the proposed Wigwam. A miniature model of one was brought forward by Mr. J. W. Hill, hexagonal, and with circular roof, to be built in true Western style, which was adopted, and the building contracted to be built. A committee was chosen, consisting of J. W. S.earns, E. O. Taft and D. McDonald, to make arrangements about organizing a Wide Awake Club

PERSONAL.

-The death of Horace Hayman Wilson, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, is just announced. He was born in London, in September, 1796. He studied medicine, and in 1805 passed as a member of the College of Surgeons, soon afterward receiving an appointment to an office in the Calcutta Mint. While on his voyage to India be commenced the study of the Oriental languages. The work of Sir W. Jones, which fell under Mr. Wilson's eve soon after his arrival at the scenes of his labors. induced him to commence the study of the Sanscrit, At every turn he found himself crippled by the want of a good Sanscrit English Dictionary; and as the most satisfactory and speedy way of supplying his necessity, he turned his attention to the preparation of such a work. It appeared in 1819, and met with a hearty recention from scholars. After having accomplished this task, Mr. Wilson devoted himself to reorganizing the Benares Sanscrit College, which had fallen into decay. In 1821 be returned to Calcutta. The appointment to the Boden Professorship of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, which was offered Mr. Wilson in 1833, induced him to return to England. He was Librarian to the East India Company, Visitor to the East India College of Addiscombe, and President of the Royal Arabic Society. The scholars on the continent displayed their appreciation of his eminent services by electing him a member of the Imperial Institute of France, and of the imperial and Royal Academies of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. Beside writing miscellaneous works, illustrating the mythology, history, and traditions of the East, he supervised and corrected an edition of Mills's History of India. Professor Wilson's wife was a daughter of George Siddons, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the celebrated Sarah Siddons.

-The Cleveland Plaindealer relates the following singular case: A young lady, the daughter of a farmer living near Capton, was the object of the tender regard of two persons-one a young man named Day, son of a neighboring farmer, and the other, named Gebo, a man of French extraction, bired by the lady's father as a farm band. In order to put his rival out of the way. Gebo bethought himself of a singular expedient. He aduced a young brother of the lacy to accompany him n a ride, and, driving some distance from the house, he got out of the wagon and told the boy to wait for him, but in case he heard him halloo to drive on quickly toward him. It was not long before the signal was given, and on reaching Gebo he found his clothing torn and his arm bleeding, as if he had been engaged in ar affray. In explanation of this appearance, he stated that Day had met and attacked him, attempting to cut him in pieces. In evidence of this, he showed several severe slashes in his yest pattern and a gash in his arm. He further alleged that Day had challenged him to narral combat, and showed what purported to be letters written by Day, one of which invited Gebo to meet him on the spot where the supposed affray had taken place. Day was arrested but it was not difficult to prove the letters a forgery and the whole story a fabrication, designed to put the young man out of the way as a dangerous rival.

-" The Friends of Human Progress" are to hold their ninth annual meeting at Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June.

-The Rev. S. F. Bucklin died in Marlboro, Mass, on Friday morning, at the age of 76. He had preached to the same congregation for nearly 52 years. Among some of the other long pastorates of Massachusetts are those of Dr. Lowell of Boston, 54 years; the Rev. Abraham Gashee of Dighton, 57 years; the Rev. Joseph Richardson of Hingham, 55 years.

-A request is made to all who may have been intinate with the late Rev. George Bush, by personal acquaintance or by correspondence, to furnish such items of intelligence, especially letters written by him, as may be suitable or interesting to enter into his bingraphy, which is now being prepared. Those who have sch letters or items will confer a favor by directing them to Otis Clapp, No. 3 Bencon street, Boston.

-They use strong language in Ohio. The Herald A. Times, a Democratic journal of Toledo, Ohio, in abusing a Republican meeting held there, says that the speakers were all courteous enough and respectful in their remarks, except the mutton-headed sheep thief who has been quartered upon the State, at the Canal Weighmaster's office; he, as is ever his wont, whenever he obtrudes his low-bred jackar sical brayings "It was the first meeting in New-England to ratify er are we drifting? May we not reasonably expect upon an audience in this city, completely disguests it."

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

SECOND DAY. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 23, 1860. The American Baptist Missionary Union closed its proceedings here to-day. The exercises were opened at 10 e'clock this morning, with prayer by Dr. B. Stow o' Massachusetts. A Committee on a Place and Preacher for the next meeting was appointed. The Committee on Enrollment reported 12 annual and 200 life members present. The reports of various Committees on different sections of the annual report were on agencies, which was also presented, created considerable discussion as to the expediency of increasing

siderable discussion as to the expediency of increasing this means of influence. The report recommended a reduction in the number of agents at the West, where it was impossible to make them pecuniarily profitable. The Kev. Messrs. S. M. Osgood, Penn.; A. J. Joslyn, Hl.; J. B. Simmons, Ind., and T. R. Creasey, Min., carnestly arged that the number of agents at the West should not be diminished. They were greatly wanted to train the churches to benevolent contributions; and though the immediate pecuniary return might be small, the ultimate result would be glorious. J. S. Backus, D. D., J. E. Warren, D. C. Haynes, T. Allen, and Bro. Bond of Indiana also took ground in Allen, and Bro. Bond of Indiana also took ground in

favor of agents.
The Rev. Drs. E. E. L. Taylor, Edw. Bright, and The Rev. Drs. E. E. L. Taylor, Edw. Bright, and Edw. Lathrop, of New-York, and N. W. Everts of Illinois, spoke against a further increase of agents, except it be at the West. They were not wanted at the East, where the pastors could and should do their work, as some of the pastors were already doing far more effectively than agents.

The report was finally returned to the committee, with directions to strike out the part proposing a decrease of agents at the West. The meeting then adjusted to the afternoon.

urned to the afternoon. The afternoon was mainly occupied in a very irregu-The afternoon was mainly occupied in a constitution. It are detaite on the question of amending the constitution. Various propositions to amend had been made at the last annual meeting, and some of them strongly urged by their friends. These, under the constitution, came up for discussion this year, and were referred to a comup for discussion this year, and were referred to a com-mittee of nine. The main question was, as to whether the present plan of life membership, open to anybody by the payment of \$100, should be continued; or whether the churches contributing to missions should allowed to electannual members who should control

the mission funds.
The committee to whom the subject was referred, The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported early in the afternoon, proposing a sort of compromise measure, providing for the election of life members by the payment of \$100, as at present. Also, allowing any one to constitute himself an annual member by paying not less than \$7, and any church to elect one such member for every \$100 contributed. Any individual, church, or local association, supplying the fands for the support of a missionary or missionaries, to also have one annual membership for each \$100 paid during the year. These amendments to lie over to another year for action upon them.

to also have one annual membership for each \$100 paid during the year. These amendments to lie over to another year for action upon them.

After a discussion, conducted in utter disregard of parliamentary usage, the report was adopted, and the whole subject thrown over to the next annual meeting. Great amusement was created during the debate by the irregolarity of the discussion, and by the persistence of one member in speaking out of order in spite of repeated calls to order. Good humor was maintained, however, so that so bones were broken.

Dr. Bright (N. Y.) offered a compromise measure, which be gave notice that he would call up another year. This provides for honorary members to be constituted by the payment of \$100 by members of regular Baptist Churches in good standing, who are to have the right to vote only so long as they continue to contribute to the funds of the Union.

The various Committees on portions of the Annual Report presented their reports, which were adopted. The following officers were elected:

President, the Hon. George N. Briggs; Vice Presidents, the Hon. In Harris §N. Y., and the Hon. J. W. Ewart, Ohlo; Corresponding Secretary, O. S. Stearns, Mass.

Ministers—Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., Hamilton, N. Y.; Rev. S. W. Adama, D. D., Cleveland, Ohlo; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Chicago, Ili.; Rev. R. Peffery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. W. Sarles, brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. A. P. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. M. R. Rollinsen, Elizabethport, N. J.; Rev. O. S. Stearns, Newton, Mass.; Bev. A. P. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. M. R. Rollinsen, Elizabethport, N. J.; Rev. O. S. Stearns, Newton, Mass.; Bev. A. P. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. M. P. Marn, Boston, Mass.; Hon. T. W. Newman,

H. Loymen.-N. P. Mann, Boston, Mass.; Hon, T. W. Newman wa, Hon, Alanson Allen, Fale Honer

Loymen.—N. P. Mann, Boston, Mass.; Hon. T. W. Newman, Iowa; Hon. Alanson Allen, Fair Haren, Vt.; Byron directionuch, Porthand, Maine; E. Barnes, Dayton, Ohio; Hon. George W. Prescott, Minneseta; Hon. J. H. Dunkey, Lebanon, Ohio; Thos. Cornell, Rondout, N. Y.; Thomas A. Taylor, Philadeppita, Pa.; J. R. Osgood, Indianapelis, Ind.; Cornellus Thomas, Hastings, N. Y.; Janes Maclay, Chicago, Ill.; Charles C. Coigate, New-York City; George W. Chipman, Boston, Mass.

The Committee on Place and Preacher reported Newark, N. J., as the place of the next annual meeting, S. D. Phelps, D. D., preacher, and C. W. Flanders alternate.

ders, alternate.

In the evening addresses were delivered by a number of returned missionaries, after which the society finally adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH, N. S.

SEVENTH DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Prittsburgh, May 24, 1860.

The afternoon was occupied by the discussion of the Report on Education. The Assembly is very much interested in this subject, and there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the practicability of their present plan and the modifications it should undergo. Some of the nice points have been discovered and sined together by straight lines which have length out breadth, and hence are not easy to stand upon. without treadth, and hence are not easy to stand upon-litr. Brainerd objected to the plan as not being suf-ficiently practical. It oungt to define more carefully the duties of the Secretary. Is he to preach only for the purpose of stirring up the churches, or is he to raise funds for this cause? If some changes should be made on this point, and all the Presbyteries take hold of it, the Education Society in Philadelphia would come into

The Rev. I. M. Sherwood addressed the Assembly at some length. He said objections had been mad-against the society of the Synod of New-York and New Jersey, but he thought without sufficient reason. Jersey, but he thought without sufacted reason. The members of that Synod supposed that they were work-ing in harmony with the Assembly's plan as it is. This Synod is an important part of the Church. Of the \$104,000 raised for benevolent objects, \$113,000 came from this Synod. Of the educational fund last came from this Synod. Of the educational fund last two thirds were collected within its bounds. The Synodical Committee is doing a great and good work. The Assembly's plan fails because it is only a plan. Our Synod has the young men under its care, and they need assistance: the Churches can easily understand this and are willing to help them, while they care very little about a plan. The Old School Church, which is larger and wealthier than ours, and which has been longer engaged in this particular work, last year aided onger engaged in this particular work, last year aided 291 students; while the New School, which has just aken up this work in earnest, aided during the same time 300 students, and the cause is in a very hopeful state. The plan requires very slight alteration to be made to work well. A member from Michigan said that he supposed that

A nember from Michigan said that he supposed that if the Synods or other societies could be persuaded that the Assembly's plan would be for the general good of the Church they would give up their own organiza-tions and cooperate, without feeling that they were under ecclesiastical control.

Mr. Whittaker hoped the plan would remain—the Churches are in favor of it.

Churches are in favor of it.

The Secretary called the attention of the members to

the duties of the permanent Committee, as laid down in the plan; which are as follow:

the plan; which are as follow:

3. The duties of the Assembly's Committee shall be to superintend the whole cause of education in behalf of the Assembly; to appoint a General Secretary, to determine his salary and direct his nevements, and also a Tressurer, to take charge of the funds which may be collected and paid into the treasury for the purposes of education, to devise and adopt such principles, rules, are regulators, in reference to adding candidates for the ministry, as they shall deem proper and feasible; to receive and disburse funds raised within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church or elsewhere, and, when so directed by the donors, to invest much for the purposes of ministerial education; to take the general eversight of such beneficiaries as receive assistance directly from the treasury of the Committee; to make a full annual report of all that has been done, so far as they can learn, throughout the Church in behalf of education for the ministry; in a word, to do all that proper and necessary to the development of an educational spirit and activity throughout the Church, and the successful prosecution of this great and important cause of Christian benevolence.

4. It shall be the days of the S.

penevolence.

4 It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Education to visit, as a nay be, the Synods, and Prechyteries, and Churches, broughout our bounds for the purpose of awakening the interest and concentrating the energies of the whole Church; to visit the onleges and Seminaries where young nore, added by the permanents. codeges and Seminaries where young men, aided by the permanent committee, are parasing their studies, for the purpose of cosmel and encouragement, and of presenting to young men the claims of the ministry upon them, to present the cause to the Churches, and collect funds as directed by the Assembly's Committee, and to taske a quarterly report in writing, of his labors to the said Committee. 1856.

The plan was originated in 1856, adopted in 1857, mproved in 1859, and throws all the work on the Presysteries and the Permanent Committee.

The following overtures were answered:

I. Have female members of the Church a right to

4. Have female members of the Church a right to vote in the election of elders; and if so, can that right be taken away? Ansecre—The right to vote arises from the regulations of each particular Church. The usage of the Church is the law; if desatisfaction is felt, the Church may be called together for the purpose of altering their mode of procedure. Hence female members have the right where the Church agrees to it, and that right may be taken away by agreement.
2. May a Presbytery not having a querying processed.

hat right may be taken away by agreement.

2. May a Presbytery not having a quorum proceed
transact business, and if they should receive memto transact business, and if they should receive mem-bers into their body, and sit in judgment on one of their number, would their action be valid? Assecr-

A Presbytery may not act without a quorum, but if they should, their action would be valid until pronounced invalid by a higher court, before which it had been regularly brought by appeal or complaint. The opinion or decision of an individual member cannot render such preceeding void, however manifest the irregularity of the proceedings may be.

The Lord's Supper was celebrated in the evening, when interesting addresses were made by Dr. Nelson, Dr. Bramerd, and Dr. Wisner.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Physical of Privation, Friday, May 25, 1860.

Dr. Brainerd, and Dr. Wisner.

EIGHTH DAY—MOKNING SESSION.

Dr. Huntington of Auburn opened the debate this merning on Education. He thought that any plan which the Assemily adopted should be impartial in its workly gs, especially in reference to the Theological Seminaries. Each Seminary has peculiar attractions, and should make the most of them. But the Assembly's plan should not favor one more than another. He thought is now did. The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey appropriated \$120 to their students in their Seminary, while other students receive less. If this he so, then the Secretary of the Association should not labor there. His labors should operate for the equal advantage of all the young men aided through his efforts. If the plan is made to operate equally everywhere, no one will be injured, but all will be benefited. The Seminary of Auburn belongs to the Church, while the Seminary of New-York is a close corporation. Her literary organ covers New-England as well as the Prestyterian Church, and has agreed to ignore the subject to church government. This statement was corrected and the Review said to have no connection with the New-York Seminary.

recied and the Review said to have no connection with the New-York Seminary.

Dr. Huntington thought well of the Review and of the Seminary and hopes it might ever prosper; but the Seminary should not be regarded as the especial Seminary of the New-School Church. He was definited with the appearance of this Assembly; it sympathized with Western New-York, it is larger than the help before the division and is a scholar of tle Assembly before the division, and is a rebuke of the execteding act which fell so heavily on that part of

the church.

Mr. Field thought the difficulty was not that the plan is impracticable, but that it is unintelligible.

The subject was referred to a Committee to report next year.

THE OREGON CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: The Oregon and Washington war debt has been eccasionally alluded to in your columns, but no notice has been taken of the statements made by the Pacific delegation before the Military Committee. A cursory perusal of those statements (herewith) would show the injustice which is being done to scrip holders by so long withholding payment of a just debt, incurred for defence of a distant territory against the incursion of

Or the 18th of August, 1856, Congress directed the Secretary of War to examine into the expenses incurred by the Territorial Governments during the Indian war in Oregon and Washington, and authorize him to send a commission to the sent of the war and ascertain and report all expenses incurred.

A proper commission proceeded to the Territories, ard having employed about a year in the investigation, and having employed about a year in the investigation, made their report. They had carefully examined into prices and claims and rejected all scrip which seemed to them in any degree over-charged or illegally issued. This report was examined by the Secretary, who, in his report of 1857, referred to it in terms of just com-

endation.
The fairh of the Government is surely pledged to the The fairly of the Government is surely piedged to the payment of the war expenses in accordance with the report of the Commission appointed by the Government itself. It is not pretended that the Commission was incompetent or fraudulent, yet the unhappy holders of scrip have in vain solicited the payment of their claims adjudicated upon and confirmed by the Government Commission.

Two years after the report of the Commission, a resolution passes the House referring these claims for

Two years after the report of the Commission, a resolution passes the House referring these claims for adjustment to the Third Anditor. Another year passes, and in 1860 we have the report of this official. He goes beyond the question referred to him, enters upon the causes of the war, makes a clean sweep of the investigations of the Commission, and takes upon himself, in his office at Washington, to reduce the price s of beef, sugar, horse-feed, and horses, and everything else for which the scrip was issued during the war, and shaves down the amount of scrip in some inwar, and slaves down the amount of scrip in some in-

When it is remembered that the Third Auditor never visited the Territories, and that the Commission, whose judgment he reviews, spent a year on the spot when

the war was carried on, and patiently investigated every account, it would seem extraordinary that any attention should be paid to his report.

Unfortunately an active influence has been used to oppose the claims of Oregon creditors by Gen. Wood and other military gentlemen, who are indignant that he volunteers should have entered upon a successful can paign, while they decided to remain in Winter natters.

narters.

To this influence we must attribute the erroncoust opinions which have been entertained in regard to the Indian war.

It has been alleged that the war was a speculation.

That is that a community of furners and shop-keepers would leave their business and enter upon a Winter campaign, provoking Indians to destroy their business and devastate their settlements.

It is alleged in objection to may nort that the again.

It is alleged, in objection to payment, that the scrip is in the hands of speculators. That is, that the value of an obligation depends upon the party who may hold The undersigned, however, know from per knowledge, and are prepared to prove, that four-fifths of all the scrip issued is now in the hands of the people of the Territories, and that three-lifths remain stall in

of the Territories, and that three-lifths remain stall in the hands of original holders.

When it is considered that the scrip-holders furnished their goods and their provisions to their fellow-citizens who were engaged in a defensive war; that in many instances they furnished then under a threat of ministry law, and that they have already waited four years for payment, their case does indeed seem a hard one. The injustice is aggravated by the fact that after a commission appointed by Government has visited their Territory, and submitted every account to a rigid investigation, they should still be subject to the caprivestigation, they should still be subject to the capri-cious estimates of a Government official, and calumniated ty a jealous military clique, indigmant that they should have taken up arms in their own defense, though compelled so to do by the inertness of their proper defenders.

JAMES B. BOND, SHERMAN STEVENS.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. Rodman's monster gun is now at Fort Monroe. Old Point, where it will be thoroughly tested. This immense gun was cast at Pittsburgh, Pa., and is the largest ever east in the United States, its weight being 50,000 pounds. It is made of the very best iron, 16 feet in length, and will throw a shell weighing nearly 300 nounds.

on Friday for Fort Ripley, Minnesota. They will t distributed between the different companies now; that post. Lieutenant J. D. O'Cennell, U. S. A commanded the detachment. The Secretary of War has ordered a Military Boa

A detachment of recruits left Jefferson Barrack

to convene at Washington to examine and report up certain improvements recently made in Colt's revol ing firearms. The Board will consist of the following officers: Brevet-Col. Johnston, Major Emery, at Captains Maznadies and Davison.

The following companies have been ordered from New-Mexico to Texas, and will commence their line march forthwith: Companies D. H. F. J. and K. the 1d and 3d Infantry. Companies F. G. H. and F of the 1st Cavalry, left Fort Riley, K. T., on the 15t inst., under the command of Major Sedgwick, U.S. A to strengthen the Pawnee Fork garrison, Arkansa Companies E and K, 8th Infantry, have been desp nated to form the infantry garrison at Fort Butler.

The Japanese war steamer Candinmurran, has bee

thoroughly overhauled at the San Francisco Nav Yard at the expense of the United States Governmen A grand party was given to the officers of the Candit murah, by the citizens of San Francisco, previous t their departure for home. They left San Francisco o the 7th inst., for Yeddo, via Honolulu, The Candin murrah is a very pretty little ship, bark-rigged and no more than 800 tuns burden. She draws 10 feet o water, and is 250 horse power. Her armament con sists of eight bruss guns all east in Japan. Her cree numbers about 180 men, all told. Two years ago, she was a school ship and was at that time manned by a double crew, composed of Japanese and Dutch sail ors. The Dutch crew were on board for the purpose of showing the Japanese bow to work ship, etc., and were sent out expressly for that purpose by the Dutch Government. There was also a section of Dutch artillery men stationed in the Japanese forts at Nagasaki, in 1858, exercising them in all the different,

The United States sloop-of war Cyane arrived at San

branches of heavy and light artillery.